

FINANCIAL

There Is Money in Mining Says Jasper With Men Who Know Mining

Greater fortunes have been made on smaller investments in the mining of precious metals than in any other field of human endeavor.

That the men who know mining find it extremely profitable is proven by the history of such properties as the DALY-WEST, SILVER KING, etc., each of which has earned away into the millions.

And so the figures run—always in the millions—telling their own story of the profit in mining for those who use discretion and judgment. Jasper, in Leslie's Weekly, May 18.

One of the directors and original incorporators and owners of the SILVER KING mine referred to by Jasper is W. V. Rice of Salt Lake City. The SILVER KING has paid, during a period of less than eight years, dividends in excess of ten million dollars. It is now paying dividends at the rate of \$1,300,000 per year. The Silver King is the greatest known silver-lead mine in the world.

The DALY-WEST, also referred to in the foregoing, is a combination of properties that were merged five years ago. One of these, known as the Quincy mine, at the time of the merger, had produced \$2,000,000 worth of ore in a period of fifteen months, and had paid dividends of \$1,300,000. James Farrell was the principal owner of the Quincy and he is now part owner of the DALY-WEST.

Gibraltar Mines Syndicate of Bullfrog Has the Men and the Mines

W. V. RICE, of the SILVER KING, is president of the Gibraltar Mines Syndicate of Bullfrog, Nevada. JAMES FARRELL, of the DALY-WEST, is a director.

The Gibraltar Mines Syndicate has just been formed to operate three great gold mining properties on Bonanza Mountain in the Bullfrog district that have been paid for in full by James Farrell and W. V. Rice, and turned over to the company for stock.

Of a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares, 500,000 have been placed in the treasury, and 100,000 of these are offered for public subscription at 50 cents per share. The money realized from the sale of treasury stock will go into the treasury of the company and be used for developing the properties. The shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

The company owns 135 acres. The claims are known as the Equitable group, Morris and Phillips group, and Ugly Duckling and Comet claims.

Mining Engineer J. H. Shockley says of the properties: "In an experience of 29 years' active mining throughout the West, I have never seen a more promising property than the Gibraltar Mines. It is YOUR opportunity. Can you avail yourself of it?"

Reservations of shares can be telegraphed or mailed to W. H. Clark, secretary, Gibraltar Mines Syndicate, Goldfield, Nevada; or E. N. Legg, Brokerage Co., financial agents, 404 Missouri Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Prospectus, maps, mining engineers' reports, photographs and other particulars mailed on application.

\$25,000 Continental Coal Company 50-Year Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds. DUE 1922.

Principal and Interest separately and unconditionally guaranteed by the Hocking Valley Railway Company and the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company.

\$25,000 Pittsburg Coal Company 4 1/2% Equipment Bonds. DUE 1913.

\$25,000 Oregon Short Line Refunding 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds. DUE 1929.

We recommend these bonds as investments for estates, corporations and individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon application.

G. H. WALKER & COMPANY, No. 307 North Fourth St.

FINANCIAL

WILLIAMS, YOUNG & CO.,

Stocks—Grain—Provisions
3-4-5 Laclede Building, St. Louis

Write for Our Market Letter.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 21—Closing quotations for the day for the following:

Full rates 100 per cent. time home ruling per cent.

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STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES A DISTINCT UPWARD MOVE.

CONSIDERABLE ANIMATION IS SHOWN.

Demand From Uncovered Short Forms Important Element in Raising of Prices.

New York, June 21—The speculative leadership, for which the rank and file of small traders have been watching in order to determine the direction of their ventures, asserted itself in the stock market today and whipped up a sharp price movement and a considerable degree of animation.

It was evident that the outstanding short interest had been extended to unexpected proportions owing to the temptation to professional operators to take the short side in a very dull market. The demand from the uncovered shorts formed an important element in extending the advance when the aggressive market leadership has established itself.

The ammunition employed by this leadership was not all of a very substantial character, and some of the incidents of the day were of a kind that would have proved distinctly discouraging in a market where depression was the order of the day. But the demand for the short interest was so great that the market had shown, and the moderate success of the day's trading had gathered such cumulative effect that a comprehensive upward movement was the result.

A considerable volume of realizing sales was found to be overhanging the market, placed there by anxious holders who have been waiting for an opportunity to sell their stock. These were absorbed with a good deal of facility. It was not until late in the day that the movement to take profits began to make any effective drag on the advance.

By that time a considerable proportion of the demand from the short interest had been satisfied. The early movement centered largely in speculative and financial stocks, and the market was characterized by reports of large orders for financial reconstruction, and the market was something made of the published demand for reconstruction of the United States steel corporation.

The joint purchase of Island Railroad and the Interborough Rapid Transit of a system of electric railroads on Long Island City, and the purchase of a community among local traction interests, deduced from the fact of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance on the Equitable Life investigation would be given out for the day. The market was characterized by reports of large orders for financial reconstruction, and the market was something made of the published demand for reconstruction of the United States steel corporation.

The occurrence of dividend meetings of the Ontario and Western and the Reading companies was made skillful use of by the leaders of the market. The Ontario and Western dividend was paid in the form of a 10 percent increase in the value of the stock, and the Reading dividend was paid in the form of a 10 percent increase in the value of the stock. The market was characterized by reports of large orders for financial reconstruction, and the market was something made of the published demand for reconstruction of the United States steel corporation.

Any one of these incidents would have stimulated the market at any time in the recent past. The closing of the market was a distinct advance. The market was characterized by reports of large orders for financial reconstruction, and the market was something made of the published demand for reconstruction of the United States steel corporation.

New York Stock Quotations.

New York, June 21—Following are the opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations for stocks in the New York market today, with the amount of sales:

Adams Express 100 100 100 100

American Express 100 100 100 100

Am. Sugar & Refining 100 100 100 100

Am. Tobacco 100 100 100 100

Am. United Fruit 100 100 100 100

Am. Woolen 100 100 100 100

Am. Zinc & Lead 100 100 100 100

Am. Iron & Steel 100 100 100 100

Am. Lumber 100 100 100 100

Am. Paper 100 100 100 100

Am. Textile 100 100 100 100

Am. Chemical 100 100 100 100

Am. Pharmaceutical 100 100 100 100

Am. Electric 100 100 100 100

Am. Gas & Water 100 100 100 100

Am. Telephone & Telegraph 100 100 100 100

Am. Insurance 100 100 100 100

Am. Banking 100 100 100 100

Am. Finance 100 100 100 100

Am. Real Estate 100 100 100 100

Am. Transportation 100 100 100 100

Am. Communication 100 100 100 100

Am. Public Utilities 100 100 100 100

Am. Miscellaneous 100 100 100 100

Am. Foreign 100 100 100 100

Am. Government 100 100 100 100

Am. Bonds 100 100 100 100

Am. Stocks 100 100 100 100

Am. Commodities 100 100 100 100

Am. Futures 100 100 100 100

Am. Options 100 100 100 100

Am. Derivatives 100 100 100 100

Am. Securities 100 100 100 100

Am. Instruments 100 100 100 100

Am. Contracts 100 100 100 100

Am. Agreements 100 100 100 100

Am. Documents 100 100 100 100

Am. Records 100 100 100 100

WHEAT MARKET IS EASY. NOTWITHSTANDING REPORTS.

CORN CLOSES WEAK ON PROFIT-TAKING.

News of Damage to Oats Strengthens That Market and Provisions Are Easy.

Chicago, June 21—Notwithstanding numerous reports of damage to the wheat crop by weather, the market here today closed easy as a result of liberal profit taking. Final quotations on July were off 1/16c. Corn and oats are each down 1/16c and provisions are a shade higher to 1/16c.

Weakness in the wheat market prevailed at the start. Initial quotations on July were off 1/16c to 1/16c to 1/16c.

Opening decline was mainly a reflection of lower prices at Liverpool. Although additional rain had fallen throughout a large portion of the wheat belt, comparatively little attention seemed to be paid among pit traders, who sold quite freely on the slight decline in foreign markets. Commission houses, however, were buyers, but the demand was not sufficient to prevent the price of July declining to 35 1/2c.

In the July option, the reason being the high prices being paid for cash wheat in the Southwestern and the fact that a report from St. Louis stated that \$1 per bushel was paid there for No. 2 red hard wheat. Another cause for the sudden upturn was a report that while harvesting in Oklahoma is progressing rapidly the yield is only poor to fair. Shortage in yield was said to be due to chinch bugs and black rust. From the Northwest similar reports came from the frontiers.

Late in the session the market again turned weak. The reason was heavy liquidation of September and final quotations on July were off 1/16c to 1/16c to 1/16c. All the advance was lost, and the final quotations on July were off 1/16c to 1/16c to 1/16c. A report from St. Louis stated that \$1 per bushel was paid there for No. 2 red hard wheat. Another cause for the sudden upturn was a report that while harvesting in Oklahoma is progressing rapidly the yield is only poor to fair. Shortage in yield was said to be due to chinch bugs and black rust. From the Northwest similar reports came from the frontiers.

Liberal profit-taking by prominent holders caused a weak close in the corn market. Throughout the greater part of the session a strong tone prevailed on active covering by shorts. The main cause of strength was the depletion of local stocks. July opened at 10 1/2c and closed at 10 1/2c. Receipts were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Reports of damage to the crop by heavy rains in the Ohio Valley had a heavy effect on the oats market, but the late weather was not so much an easy tone at the close. July opened unchanged at 22 1/2c and closed at 22 1/2c. Receipts were 62 cars.

Receipts of wheat were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of corn were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of oats were 62 cars.

Receipts of provisions were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of flour were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of sugar were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of coffee were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of tea were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of spices were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of fruits were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of vegetables were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of meats were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of dairy products were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of other goods were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of miscellaneous items were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

Receipts of sundries were 41 cars, with 119 of contract grade.

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